THE
NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.
Flour at 18*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6*s.* 6*d.*	Beef per Barrel	46*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	18*s.* 0*d.*	Pork	80*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	17*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	2*s.* 0*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 2*d.*	Bohea Tea	5*s.* 6*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 5*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	20*s.* 0*d.*
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.
THURSDAY	●	9	after 6	35	before 6
FRIDAY	1	10	6	36	6
SATURDAY	2	10	6	37	6
SUNDAY	3	11	6	38	6
MONDAY	4	12	6	40	6
TUESDAY	5	1	6	41	6
WEDNESDAY	6	2	6	42	6

New ● this Day. 2 Aſt.

Days 10 Hours 50 Minutes the 25th.

Proceedings of the Carolina Aſſembly, continued from our laſt.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THIS Houſe being deſirous to finiſh the Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion as ſoon as poſſible: We deſire your Honours will expedite the Tax Bill, and Ordinance for appointing a Treaſurer of this Province; which were ſent to you by this Houſe ſome Time ago.

By Order of the Houſe,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Sept. 5, 1770.

Ordered, That Mr. Bee and Mr. Waring do carry the Meſſage to the Council.

THURSDAY, the 6th Day of September, 1770.

Mr. Lynch reported from the Committee, to whom the Meſſage from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, was referred: And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it at the Table; where the ſame was read, and is as followeth:

THE Committee, to whom the Council's Meſſage, of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, was referred,

REPORT,

That they have carefully read and conſidered the ſaid Meſſage, and in ſo far as they were able to underſtand the ſame, find it to conſiſt only of vain Attempts, to explain away the obvious Meaning of their own Words, and a Repetition of the Aſſertions contained in their firſt Meſſage, unſupported either by Evidence or Argument. The Committee are therefore of Opinion, that the Meſſage requires no Anſwer.

But as their Honours ſeem to plume themſelves much upon the late Additional Inſtruction, and have ſtiled themſelves the faithful Guardians of the public Treaſure, it may be proper to enter on the Journals of the Houſe, Reſolutions to the following Effect:

Reſolved, That the Additional Inſtruction, ſent to the Houſe on the 16th of Auguſt laſt, was founded on a Miſapprehenſion of the Proceedings of this Houſe; and that even had it been otherwiſe, yet with all Deference and Reſpect to his Majeſty's Miniſters, this Houſe aſſerts and declares, that the Houſe is the ſole and abſolute Judge of its own Rights and Privileges.

Reſolved, That the good People of this Colony, have the ſole and abſolute Diſpoſal of their own Money; and their Repreſentatives, to whom they delegate their Right and Power, are the only Guardians of the public Treaſure; and that the Council ſtiling themſelves ſuch, is abſurd and ridiculous.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration immediately.

And the ſaid Report being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to by the Houſe.

FRIDAY, the 7th Day of *September*, 1770.

MESSAGE from his Majeſty's Council, by their Clerk, viz,

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly the 7th Sept, 1770.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

ON the firſt reading of the Tax-Bill, and Schedule, we found that the Charge of Ten Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds iſſued by an Order of your Houſe only, for a ſtrange and extravagant Purpoſe, was again intruded upon us, notwithſtanding the public Debts had been heretofore poſtponed on Account of that Objection, and no poſſible Hope or Expectation could remain with your Houſe, that the Creditors of the Province could be paid, until that obſtacle ſhould be effectually removed.

This Houſe fully perſuaded, that no additional Arguments from them could ſerve any valuable Purpoſe, His Majeſty's Royal Senſe of the Matter, as diſcloſed in his late Inſtruction to his Governor, being totally diſregarded by your Houſe, we concluded, that nothing was to be expected either from your Wiſdom or your Prudence, and therefore to ſhew a becoming Spirit on our Part, and to maintain as far as we were able the King's Authority and our own Honour, we did Unanimouſly reject the Tax-Bill on the firſt reading thereof. And the Ordinance appointing a Treaſurer having undergone ſome material Alterations by us, which were moſt apparently calculated as well for the Benefit of every Individual, as for the Public in general, and your Houſe diſagreeing with ſuch ſalutary Amendments, we did likewiſe Unanimouſly reject the ſaid Ordinance.

By Order of the Houſe.
OTH: BEALE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 8th Day of *September*, 1770.

ORDERED,

THAT the Lieutenant-Governor's Meſſage to this Houſe of the 15th of Auguſt laſt, with his Majeſty's additional Inſtruction to the Governor of this Province; the two Meſſages from the Houſe to the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 22d and 30th of Auguſt, and his Honour's Anſwer thereto; with the Report on his Majeſty's additional Inſtruction; the Meſſage from this Houſe to the Lieutenant-Governor of Yeſterday, and his Honour's Anſwer thereto, be printed and made public.

By Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS FARR, Jun. Clerk.

THURSDAY, the 16th Day of Auguſt, 1770.

MESSAGE from the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Maſter in Chancery, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

"IN obedience to the King's commands, I communicate to you a copy of his Majeſty's additional inſtruction to the Governor of this Province, which I have lately received, and which I think it my duty to lay before you as early as poſſible this ſeſſion."

Aug. 15, 1770. WILLIAM BULL.

COPY. Additional Inſtructions to our truſty and well-beloved CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Eſq; commonly called Lord *Charles-Greville Montagu*, our Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of our Province of *South-Carolina*, in *America*; or, in his Abſence, to the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of our ſaid Province for the Time being. Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the 4th Day of *April*, 1770, in the Tenth Year of our Reign.

GEORGE R. (L.S.)

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to us, that our houſe of repreſentatives, or lower houſe of aſſembly of our province of *South Carolina* in *America*, have *lately* aſſumed to themſelves a power of ordering, without the concurrence of our governor in council, the public treaſurer of our ſaid province to iſſue and advance, out of the public treaſury, ſuch ſums of money, and for ſuch ſervices, as they have thought fit: And, in particular, that the ſaid lower houſe of aſſembly did, on the 8th day of December laſt paſt, make an order upon the ſaid public treaſurer, to advance the ſum of *ten thouſand five hundred pounds* currency, out of any money in the treaſury, to be paid into the hands of Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Gadeſden*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *Parſons*, Mr. *Ferguſon*, Mr. *Dart*, and Mr. *Lynch*, who were to remit the ſame to *Great-Britain*, for the ſupport of the juſt and conſtitutional rights and liberties of the people of *Great-Britain* and *America*.

And whereas it is highly juſt and neceſſary, that the moſt effectual meaſures be purſued for putting a ſtop to ſuch dangerous and unwarrantable practices; and for guarding for the future againſt ſuch unconſtitutional application of our treaſure, cheerfully granted to us by our ſubjects in our ſaid province of *South-Carolina* for the public uſes of the ſaid province, and for ſupport of the government thereof. It is therefore our will and pleaſure, and you are hereby directed and required, upon pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure, and of being forthwith removed from your government, not to give your aſſent to, any bill or bills, that ſhall be paſſed by our ſaid lower houſe of aſſembly, by which bill or bills, any ſum or ſums of money whatſoever ſhall be appropriated to, or proviſion made for, defraying any expence incurred for ſervices or purpoſes not immediately ariſing within, or incident to our ſaid province of *South-Carolina*, unleſs upon ſpecial requiſition from us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors; nor to any bill or bills for granting any ſum or ſums of money to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in which bill or bills, it ſhall not be provided in expreſs words, that the money ſo to be granted, or any part thereof, ſhall not be iſſued or applied to any other ſervices, than thoſe to which it is by the ſaid bill or bills appropriated, unleſs by act or ordinance of the general aſſembly of our ſaid province. And it is our further will and pleaſure, and you are hereby directed and required, upon pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure, as aforeſaid, not to give your aſſent to any bill or bills, that ſhall be paſſed by our ſaid lower houſe of aſſembly, as aforeſaid, by which any ſum or ſums of money whatever ſhall be granted to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, generally and without appropriation, unleſs there be a clauſe or clauſes inſerted in the ſaid bill or bills, declaring and providing, that the ſaid money, ſo to be granted, ſhall remain in the treaſury, ſubject to ſuch appropriation as ſhall thereafter be made by act or ordinance of the general aſſembly, and not otherwiſe. And it is our further will and pleaſure that you take ſpecial care, that in all and every bill and bills ſo to be paſſed by you, as aforeſaid, for raiſing and granting public monies, a clauſe or clauſes be inſerted therein, ſubjecting the public treaſurer, or any other perſon or perſons, to whoſe cuſtody public monies may be committed, in caſe he or they ſhall iſſue or pay any ſuch money otherwiſe than by expreſs order contained in ſome act or ordinance of the general aſſembly, to a penalty in treble the ſum ſo iſſued contrary thereto, and declaring him or them to be, *ipſo facto*, incapable of holding the ſaid office of treaſurer or any other office civil or military within our ſaid province. And, it is our further will and pleaſure that this, our additional inſtruction to you, be communicated to our council, and lower houſe of aſſembly of our ſaid province of *South-Carolina*, and entered upon the council books.

G. R.

Ordered, That a Committee of the following gentlemen, be appointed to take into conſideration his honour the Lieutenant Governor's meſſage to this houſe, with his Majeſty's additional inſtruction to the Governor or commander in chief of this province, which accompanied the ſaid meſſage, and report their opinion thereon to the houſe, viz. Mr. Lynch Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Gadeſden, Col. Laurens, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Charles-Coteſworth Pinckney.

TUESDAY, the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1770.

Ordered, That a meſſage be prepared to be ſent to the Lieutenant Governor, to deſire that his honour will be pleaſed to lay before this houſe, copies

of any representation made to his Majesty, or his Ministry, upon which his Majesty's instruction is founded, by his honour, or the council; such information being necessary to enable this house to go fully into the consideration of the said instruction.

WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of August, 1770.

According to order, the following message was prepared to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, which being read a second time, was agreed to.

May it please your Honour,

HIS Majesty's additional instruction, which your honour was pleased to lay before this house on Thursday last, being founded on a representation of the conduct of this house, made to his Majesty, or his Ministry: And the house being of opinion, that an instruction of such importance, ought to be founded only upon representations of the utmost authenticity, and from the best authority; we therefore desire, that your honour will be pleased to lay before this house, copies of any representation upon this subject, which has been made to his Majesty, or his Ministers, by your honour, or the council; such information being absolutely necessary, to enable the house to go fully into the consideration of the said instruction.

By order of the house,

Aug 22d, 1770. PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Ordered, That Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Sheed, do wait on the Lieutenant-Governor, with the message.

THURSDAY, the 23d day of August, 1770.

A message from the Lieutenant-Governor, by the clerk of the Council, viz.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen,

IN answer to your message of yesterday, desiring me to lay before you, copies of any representation relative to the subject of the late Royal additional instruction now before you, which have been made by me, or the council;——I acquaint you that I know of none that has been made by the council, and as it is the known and a principal duty, of the Governor to represent to his Majesty, by his Ministers, all such public transactions in the province, as deserve the royal notice according to the King's instructions, I have always endeavoured to discharge this duty with punctuality, moderation, and the strictest regard to truth. But I shall think myself guilty of the highest presumption, disrespect, and breach of the royal trust and confidence, were I, without the King's permission, to lay before you any letter I may have written upon, that subject: Whenever that is obtained, I shall with great readiness obey the royal pleasure. WILLIAM BULL.

August 23, 1770.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1770.

Mr. Rutledge reported from the committee, to whom his Majesty's additional instructions, and his honour the Lieutenant Governor's messages, relative thereto, were referred; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table; where the same was read, and is as followeth, viz

THE committee, to whom his Majesty's additional instruction, and his honour the Lieutenant-Governor's messages, relative thereto, were referred,

REPORT,

That they have considered the several matters referred to them and, tho' they cannot but lament that his honour should think the correspondence between himself and Majesty's Ministers, in a matter which concerns the privileges and proceedings of this house, so secret and confidential, as to refuse a full compliance with their just and reasonable request, without the royal leave; yet, your committee are of opinion, that the house should immediately proceed to acquit themselves of the charge contained in the said instruction. They have therefore come to the following resolutions, which they recommend to the house, as proper to be adopted upon this occasion, previously declaring, that the Lieutenant Governor's answers are not so satisfactory as the house had a right to expect, and that the same be not hereafter drawn into precedent, as it may be of most dangerous consequence.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that this house hath an undoubted right, which they have at all times exercised to give and grant money to his Majesty, with or without a requisition from the crown, for any purposes whatsoever, whether local and provincial or not, whenever they think it necessary, or expedient for his service, of which they are the sole judges.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to provide such money, the house hath a right, upon emergent occasions, and when the money is immediately wanted, to borrow it upon the public faith and credit, solemnly pledged by a resolution of the house, to make good, and repay the money so borrowed; and that the house hath exercised this right whenever they have thought proper.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the house hath, in such cases, ordered the public treasurer to advance the said money, who hath accordingly done so upon the resolution of the house to make good the same, and that provision for repaying it to him hath always been made by the tax-acts, which measure cannot be unknown to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose sanction, as well as that of his predecessors, it has often received.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the order and resolution of the house on the 8th day of December last (the said order being never considered by this house, but merely as a vote of credit) are now unconstitutional, but agreeable to the usage and practice both antient and modern, of the commons house of assembly of this province; that the public treasurer having advanced the money mentioned in the said order, in pursuance thereof, on the resolution of this house to repay the same, did in his account charge it to the public, and not to any particular fund; and that in the schedule to the tax-bill, the house inserted the treasurer's name as a creditor of the public for that sum, intending to repay it in the usual manner.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the house hath never attempted, by its single authority, without the concurrence of the governor or council, to issue out of the treasury, money appropriated by laws, and apply the same to other purposes than those for which it was granted.

Resolved, That it was the opinion of this committee, that the order and resolution of this house on the 8th day of December last, cannot be deemed dangerous or unwarrantable; that the same would not have been so represented, or the power of this house, on that point, drawn into question, if the money borrowed had not been applied towards frustrating the unjust and unconstitutional measures of an arbitrary and oppressive ministry: And, his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having assured the house, that all his representations to his Majesty by his Ministers, are made with the strictest regard to truth;

Resolved therefore, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said instruction cannot be supported by such information, but is founded upon a false, partial, and insidious representation of the proceedings of this house; false, in asserting that the house had *lately* assumed a power, when, in truth, they only exercised an antient right, supported by constant usage; partial, in concealing its resolution to repay the money borrowed; and insidious, in artfully insinuating, that the house had directed an unconstitutional application of the public treasure *granted* to his Majesty, in ordering, by its single vote, without the concurrence of governor or council, money appropriated by law, to be applied to other purposes; and, that the censure contained in the said instruction, is altogether unmerited,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the clauses and provisions, in the said instruction, relating to the appropriation of such monies as shall be granted by this house, are unnecessary; every law which grants money sufficiently securing the approbation thereof: And as many evils might arise to the Province from inserting the clauses relative to the Treasurer, your Committee think the house should not submit thereto.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Minister's dictating how a money shall be framed, is an infringement of the privileges of this house, to whom alone it belongs to originate and prepare the same, for the concurrence and assent of the governor and council, without any alteration or amendment whatsoever.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that whosoever made the false, partial, and insidious representation, upon which the said instruction is founded, and advised such instruction, are guilty of high misdemeanors, and enemies to his Majesty and the province.

And your Committee recommend, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his honour the Lieutenant-Governor; and that the agent be instructed to represent this matter to his Majesty, in its true and proper light; undeceive our most gracious Sovereign; and convince him; how much he has been imposed on, by misinformation; thereby to avert the King's displeasure from his dutiful and loyal subjects the commons house of assembly of this province.

Ordered, That the said report be taken in consideration on Friday next.

Ordered, That a message be prepared to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, to desire that his honour will be pleased to inform this house, whether he is restrained by royal instruction, from communicating to this house, any representations which his honour thinks proper to make to his Majesty, or his ministry, relative to the proceedings, of this house.

THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1770.

According to order, the following message was prepared, to be sent the Lieutenant-Governor, which being read a second time, was agreed to.

May it please your honour,

IN your answer to our message of the 22d instant, your honour was pleased to tell us, that you should think yourself guilty of the highest presumption, disrespect and breach of the royal trust and confidence, were you, without the King's permission to lay before us any letter you may have written upon that subject. We must entreat your honour to inform this house, whether you are restrained by any instruction, from acquainting the house with any representation which you think fit to make to his Majesty, or his ministers, relative to the proceedings of this house. When your honour considers how inconsistent it is, with every principle of equity and justice, and the practice of all civilized nations, that any one should be judged without being heard, or even knowing that he is accused, you will not think our humble request unreasonable or importunate; but that this house from every consideration of duty to their King, country, and themselves, ought to use every means to prevail on their gracious Sovereign to revoke such an unreasonable instruction (if any such there be) especially, as every Governor, may not be indued with your honour's candour, truth, and love of the country; and that even the best, not knowing the reasons and arguments which move the house in their proceedings, cannot be able to represent the same so truly, and justly as he would wish to do, and as the house could do, were they informed thereof. *By order of the house,*

PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

August 30th, 1770.

[The remainder will be in our next.]

Friday last arrived here the ship Hercules, Captain Woolsey, from Dublin, by whom we have the following advices, viz.

GENOA, *July 7.*

We have received letters here which assert that the execution lately said to have been at Lisbon, was all fiction. It is however true, that a conspiracy has been discovered. In consequence of which his majesty has demanded succours from the King of Spain, which have been accordingly granted, who form a chain round the frontiers of Portugal, while the Portuguese guard their ports, in order to prevent any of the conspirators from escaping.

Letters from Marseilles advise, that the French fleet no sooner arrived before Tunis, than the Bey submitted to every thing which the French demanded of him, and he ordered his corsairs to be immediately disarmed. The Danish squadron has left Gibraltar in order to go against the Algerines

LONDON, August 11.

Letters from Germany, bring a confirmation of the great application made by the house of Austria to put its military not only in a respectable, but even a formidable situation. It is said, that it consists in the whole of above 200,000 troops thoroughly well trained, disciplined, and provided.

Letters from Paris say, the Court of Versailles has lately made some demands of a very extraordinary nature upon the Republic of Genoa, which has occasioned the holding several Councils,

The terms, it is said, Lord Mansfield is to retire on, are these: His Lordship is to have a pension of 3000 per annum, with a proviso of his attendance at council, and private levees.

From Constantinople, we learn, that the Grand Signior, in a fit of rage, struck off the Visier's head with his own hand in the midst of the Divan, for giving him some wholesome advice, which not agreeing with the maxims of his Sublime Highness, he took this method of acquainting the world that he was not to be contradicted, even in matters of the greatest importance. The continual scene of confusion on all sides has so exasperated his mightiness, that it is no longer safe or prudent to venture into his presence, so that the office of Visier at present is looked upon as not very eligible, especially by those who would like to sleep in a whole skin.

The report of a certain council having declared, that one of the American colonies had forfeited their charter, is totally void of foundation.

It is now more positively asserted than ever, that Lord Camden will be appointed Lord Chancellor next week:

Yesterday a council was summoned to meet this day at St. James's, when it is said the motions of our enemies will be taken into consideration, and what part Britain is likely to take in any troubles that may commence, in order to put her into a proper situation:

If it will afford any satisfaction to the colonies, we can assure them, that a noble Duke, not long since in high office, (on our talk and assertion, of being at the eve of a war) has wagered 1000 guineas to 500, that we shall have no rupture with any power, between this and Christmas, 1771.

A squadron of five frigates, with two tenders, is now getting ready at Chatham to cruise about the French and Spanish ports, to watch their motions. The command will be given to an able sea officer.

It is reported that at a Board of Admiralty held a few days ago, the immediate calling home of English seamen at the different foreign ports, was the subject under consideration.

We learn from very good authority, that a great person has lately expressed the most earnest desire of having the unhappy differentes between Great-Britain and America, terminated in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties; and with all the expedition the nature of the business will allow.

The guards at Plymouth are doubled, and other precautions taken, on account of some malicious attempts lately made to fire that place.

It is positively asserted, that the King of Prussia has determined to take part with the Russians, in case the house of Austria should in any manner oppose the operations of the Court of Petersburgh in the present war with the Turks.

August 14. They write from Copenhagen, that a fleet is fitting out at Elsineur, supposed to be intended against some of the French settlements, and war is expected soon to be declared, the Danish Ambassador having left the French court.

Extract of a letter from Venice, July 7.

"We learn that Admiral Elphinston has sunk the ship of Zessier Bey, who made his escape in a small boat, he took several others, and dispersed the rest, most of them dismasted, and otherways greatly damaged. The Grand Signior has sent orders to the Capiggy to strike off the commander's head.

The affairs of America grow every day more and more embarrassing. The union among the Colonies is very alarming. Force attempted against one Colony will be resented as force aimed against the whole; and as the people are growing rich, they in proportion grow sturdy.

16. It is positively asserted, that there is no Intention, at present, to appoint a Lord Chancellor, but that the Seals will continue to be held by Commission, at least till the Meeting of Parliament.

Let those who talk off coercive Measures being taken with the Americans, remember that they already consist of more than three Millions of People, and, according to the Laws of Population, will, in rather less than 20 Years, equal the Number of his Majesty's British Subjects.

Letters received on Wednesday night from Portsmouth assure us, that some of the persons who were apprehended there for the late fire, have made an important discovery relating to that mysterious transaction.

Very extensive commissions are now executing in the City for goods which bear no duty in America, to be shipt for New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Aug. 14. They write from Copenhagen, that a fleet is fitting out at Elsineur, supposed to be intended against some or the French settlements, as war is expected soon to be declared, the Danish ambassador having left the French Court.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug 7.

"A new loan is negotiating here of two millions for the Empress of Russia, for which her Imperial Majesty offers to mortgage the duties upon goods sent in and out of Petersburgh, which is looked upon as an ample security. It is also assured, that the Duke of Saxe Hildbourghausen, is endeavouring to raise 800,000 florins in the country, upon the revenues of his Duchy, in whichhe is likely to succeed.

"Accounts from Petersburgh of good authority advise that a coolness has lately been observed between the Empress and the Senate of Russia, which latter begins to assume more authority than heretofore; a conduct be no means pleasing to the Empress, though she is too politick to express her dissatisfaction at present. However if any thing of this kind should happen, it must prove very detrimental to our public affairs.

The following list of a new administration is handed about at the West end of the town:

Lord Cambden, Lord Chancellor.

Marquis of Rockingham, first Lord of the Treasury.

Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State for the Southern department with a full scope of government.

Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of state for the Northern department.

Mr. Dowdeswell, to be first Lord of trade and plantations.

And, Earl of Hillsborough to continue as Secretary of state for North America.

Other accounts say, the dreams of an approaching coalition of parties are now entirely vanished.

Sir Edward Hawke came to town this day from his seat at Sudbury, to be present at a Board of Admiralty, which is to be held to-morrow.

Lord Dunmore was expected to sail this day from Portsmouth for his government at New-York.

Extract of a lett

"We begin alread
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"The parliment ha
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"The Princess of M
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"The accounts wh
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with us, near Madrass.
from the best authority

An evening paper sa
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Letters from Poland
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BOSTO

We hear the honourable
bridge, on Tuesday last v
yeas, 29 nays.

At a meeting of the merc
coffee-house, it was unanim
portation agreement, and t
from Great Britain, except
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a revenue in America.

We hear there are new a
majesty's woods in North-
Governor Wentworth for
Brigadier Ruggles for this
of Nova-Scotia.—Capt. Ga
ern provinces.——And, M
With salaries of £. 300 ster

We hear Francis Bernard
are appointed joint naval o

Sunday last arrived the R
Hood, from Halifax.——T
low soon after.——Sir Th
the Boston, died on boar
morning arrived here Comm
ship Salisbury——On the
we hear Commodore Hood,
is to sail in a few days for E

On the death of Sir Tho
manded by Capt. Parker,
Romney, and Capt. John
Now in this Harbour, his
bey, Rose, Beaver, Viper,
ners.

The orders from New-
London the 11th of August

NEW-Y

Saturday Evening last
Draper, Knight of the Bat
De Lancey, Daughter of th
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Saturday last the contro
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man in said Ward, betw
Abraham Mersier, when i
a Majority of Votes.

Extract of a l

"Our manufacturing sch
met with so universal an ap
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tion. It is so well calculate
man who can spare a shillin

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug: 3.

"We begin already to feel the effects of the means made use of by the Abby Teray to raise money. His violent measures have made such an impression, that without mentioning foreigners, which we must no longer think of, there is no credit to be found within this kingdom, so as to raise the necessary sums for the exigences of the court. In short there is such a general want of confidence in money affairs, that the Abbe Terray must submit to make use of much milder methods before he will be able to restore public credit. It is said that the Duke de Choiseul laughs in his sleeve at the embarrassment of the Comptroller General.

"The parliment has it still under consideration, to take effectual measures to put a stop to the disturbances which have lately happened on account of the high price of corn.

"The Princess of Monaco is suing the Prince her Husband, for a separation of person and estate; and on this account she has retired into a convent.

"The accounts which we have just received of the devastation occasioned by the earthquake at St. Domingo are dreadful, and the consequences will prove very severe to many here."

Some very disagreeable news has lately been received from the East-Indies. Sommero, the Renegade General, who a few years ago murdered a great number of English prisoners in cold blood, and who has remained unheard of a considerable time, has at length emerged from his obscurity, and is now at the head of 90,000 men, committing acts of Hostility on one of the Nabobs in alliance with us, near Madrass. This circumstance we have from the best authority.

An evening paper says, there are letters in town, which positively affirm, that after the Danish fleet had destroyed the batteries of the Algerines upon the Mole, a Flag of Truce was hung out, and that matters were likely to come to an accommodation, by the mediation of the French Consul. It is also said two of the Danish ships were very much damaged by the shells of the enemy.

Letters from Poland mention the unhappy situation of the inhabitants of Moldavia, who are butchered by the Turks, or made prisoners, on pretence of their being rebels, and revolting to the Russians. The truth is, the poor people having no meansof resistance, when the Russians entered their country, passively submitted and put themselves under the protection of the enemy Now the Turks have entered their country, they would again return to their duty, but they refuse their obedience, because they say it is forced, and have hung up a number of the men, and carried off the likelieft of their women and children into captivity.

BOSTON, October 11.

We hear the honourable house of representatives at Cambridge, on Tuesday last voted to proceed to business. 39 yeas, 29 nays.

At a meeting of the merchants in this town at the British coffee-house, it was unanimously voted to alter the non-importation agreement, and to open the importation of goods from Great Britain, except teas, and such other articles as are, or may be subject to duties for the purpose of raising of a revenue in America.

We hear there are new appointments for surveyors of his majesty's woods in North-America, viz ——His Excellency Governor Wentworth for New-Hampshire, &c.——Hon. Brigadier Ruggles for this province, and the northern parts of Nova-Scotia.—Capt. Gazel of New-York, for the southern provinces.——And, Mr. Scammel, for the navy.——With salaries of £. 300 sterling, per annum, each.

We hear Francis Bernard, Esq; and John Bernard, Esq; are appointed joint naval officers for the port of Boston.

Sunday last arrived the Romney man of war, Commodore Hood, from Halifax.——The Boston man of war was to follow soon after.——Sir Thomas Adams, late commander of the Boston, died on board of the Romney.——Yesterday morning arrived here Commodore Gambier, in his majesty's ship Salisbury——On the arrival of Commodore Gambier, we hear Commodore Hood, in his majesty's ship Romney is to sail in a few days for England:

On the death of Sir Thomas Adams, the Boston is commanded by Capt. Parker, Capt. Belew, is Captain of the Romney, and Capt. John Lindsey commands the Beaver.

Now in this Harbour, his majesty's ship's Salisbury, Romney, Rose, Beaver, Viper, Senegal, and two armed schooners.

The orders from New-York for goods were received in London the 11th of August.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

Saturday Evening last, was married, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, to the amiable Miss Susanna De Lancey, Daughter of the Hon. Oliver De Lancey, Esq; a young Lady endowed with all the Accomplishments necessary to render the Marriage state happy.

Saturday last the controverted Election between Abraham Lott, and George Brewerton, jun. Candidates for Alderman for the West Ward of this City, ended at the City-Hall, when, upon scrutinizing the Votes, there appeared to be three in favour of Mr. Lott, who was accordingly declared duly elected.——At the same Time ended the controverted Election for Common Councilman in said Ward, between Peter T. Curtenius and Abraham Mersier, when it appeared that Mr. Mesier had a Majority of Votes.

Extract of a Letter from Boston.

"Our manufacturing scheme was yesterday reported, and met with so universal an approbation, that every word and sentiment was received without so much as a syllable's objection. It is so well calculated that it must succeed, for every man who can spare a shilling a year, may be interested in it. Scott has brought seven weavers and a wire drawer, and I hear, one or more paper makers. Mr. Hancock generously gave the manufacturers their passages free.

"We are menaced with ships of war and more troops, to be quartered upon us. What great things these terrific measures will produce time will discover; but without pretence to inspiration, I guess, Britain's commerce will soonest and most permanently feel the injury. We still hear of sending for the heads of the faction, of laying our towns in ashes, of subduing our republican spirits, and such puerile bombast, but alas! such is our carnal security, that we laugh at the rod in the hands of tyrants. Who cannot determine what part of a universally discontented people they dare begin to chastise with it!

"Let them take it for granted, that while ever there continues a general opinion of ill treatment on one hand, there will be an adequate resentment and disaffection on the other, Harsh usage can only increase and confirm a slight aversion into an unbounded detestation. Men born and educated in the perfect sense of their rights and privileges, can never resign them quietly without a bargain of some kind. Nothing of this sort has ever been proposed to the poor Americans. They are to become hewers of wood and drawers of water, barely to divert their kind mother,—from a trial of her strength, in crushing them to pieces! Or what is still more provoking, they and their affectionate brethren in Britain and Ireland, are required to bow the knee to a power abhorred and execrated by themselves and ancestors, as long as any trace of Saxon courage can be gleaned from the wastes of antiquity."——

Last Sunday Mr. Latham, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) regiment of foot, who is partner with Mr. Sutton, arrived here from Canada, in order to practise the Suttonian method of inoculation for the small-pox: Mr. Latham has taken a house, next door to John Livingston's, Esq; in Broad-street.

The Boston papers of the 11th inst. contain accounts bro't by Capt. Calef and Davies, from the London Papers to the 17th of August, which gives an account of two great victories gained by the Russians against the Turks, both on the same day, the 15th July. The one in the Archipelago, where the Russian fleet, consisting of 13 ships, under the command of Admiral Elphinston, fell in with the Turkish fleet, 23 ships, commanded by Zeffier Bey, when after an obstinate engagement, the Russians obtained the victory, Three of the Turkish ships were taken by the Russians, and two sunk, one of which was that ——on which the Bey was on board, who narrowly escaped being taken; many other of the Turkish ships were disabled, and in danger of sinking and the rest dispersed in a shattered condition. The Russians declined for the present, forcing their passage to Constantinople on account of the plague, but intended to cut off its supplies of provision, destroy the remains of the Turkish marine and take possession of the principal Islands in the Archipelago. The Russians had entirely abandoned the Morea, and taken all their forces there, on board their fleet:

The other Action was on the River Larga, not far from Bender, between the principal army of the Turks consisting of 80,000 men, under the command of the Kan of the Crimea, and three of the most eminent Bashaws; and the Russian army, commanded by Count Romantzoff, who obtained a complete victory, took the whole extensive Turkish camp, an immense quantity of all sorts of ammunition and provision, 30 pieces of fine brass cannon, a great number of colours, &c.—when the expresses left the camp on the 19th July, the Russians were still in pursuit of the Turks:

Many letters from Legborn, mention, that the Empress of Russia was mistress of the greatest part of the Peloponnesus, and of several ports, &c.

We have just now the news of the arrival of his Excellency, the Right Hon. Earl of Dunmore our Governor, at the Narrows, in his Majesty's ship the Tweed Frigate.

The Name of the young Woman mentioned in our last, supposed to be guilty of murdering her new born Infant, was not Clark, but M'Cartney.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Speedwell, Smith, from Boston; Pennsylvania, Gibbins, St. Croix; Betsy, Sill, Martinico; Dolphin, Kelly, North-Carolina; Florida Packet, Bean, Virginia; Swift, Tanner, Lisbon. Ship Franklin, Bryanck, jun Gibraltar; Countess of Donegall, Pym, Dublin; Buchanan, Cochran; and Hibernia, Hayman, St Ubes; Pompey, Healey, St. Augustine; Diana, Banson; and Brig Speedwell, Cooper, Honduras.

Outward. *Brig Hand in Hand, Berrien, for London; Ann, Taylor, St. Augustine. Sloop Lydia, Freebody, jun. and Lively Henry, Collard, Rhode-Island. Schooner Ann, Fowlkes, Hispaniola; St. Augustine Packet, Harris, St. Augustine. Snow Buchanan, Kerr, Glasgow.*

Cleared. *Ship York, Berton; and New-York, Haight, London. Snow John, Betton, Liverpool. Sloop Ann, Brockway, St. Augustine; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia; Nancy, Frost, Madeira; Industry, Rose, Honduras; Polly, Snell, St. Christophers; Frugality, Dickinson, Maryland. Brig Hope, Rogers, Barbados; Christian, Masford, St. Augustine; Britannia, Britton, New-London; Mary, Shoals, Jamaica. Schooner Thomas and Elizabeth, Bethell, Hispaniola; Bon Adventure, Bord, St. Augustine.*

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Price 3s. 6d. per Doz. or 6d. single,

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,
For the Year 1771.
Containing a great Variety of Matters, useful and entertaining.

TO BE SOLD,
At SIMPSON's, in Stone-Street,
A Parcel of choice COCOA, just imported; also West-India rum, cotton, muscovado sugars, indigo; old mountain, tent, and Frontinac wines; castile soap, raisins, sweet oil, black and white wampum, with Indian pipes and trinkets. 50 53

RUN away from John Anthony, of the city of New-York, cordwainer, an apprentice lad, named Ezekiel Johnston, about 18 years of age, about five feet four inches high, short dark hair; had on when he went away, a chocolate coloured coat, double breasted, blue German serge waistcoat and breeches, grey ribb'd stockings, and a good castor hat; was seen going through New-Rochelle, on monday at noon, and intends for Rhode-Island or Boston. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and sends him to his master, shall have Four Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by his said master. 50 53

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN NEW-YORK.

This Day the 18th, and To-Morrow the 19th Inst. will be delivered in a commodious Room, at the Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange.

TWO LECTURES on PNEUMATICS, OR that Part of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY which treats of the Nature, Use and Effects of the AIR; which will be illustrated by a Variety of the principal and most important Experiments on the AIR-PUMP, that curious Machine, by which its several wonderful Properties and Effects are demonstrated, and in a very entertaining Manner made sensible to us; also the Nature and Use of Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers, &c. explained, by D. ECCLESTON.

There is scarce any Subject in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY that has given Rise to a greater Variety of Experiments, or that affords a more satisfactory Entertainment, than PNEUMATICS.—And as the Knowledge of NATURE has a Tendency to enlarge the human Understanding, and give us more noble and exalted Ideas of *its* great and adorable Author, it is presumed that these Lectures will be considered as a polite and rational Amusement; and as several who may attend them, may, perhaps, not have made PHILOSOPHY a previous Study, Care will be taken to make every Proposition and Experiment as plain and evident as the Nature of the Subject will admit of, so as to afford an instructive and agreeable Entertainment.

The Room will be open to receive Company at Six, and the Lecture begin precisely at Seven o'Clock.—Admission, Half a Dollar.——Tickets to be had at Mr. Gaine's and Mr. Holt's, Printers, and at the Tavern.——There will only be about 30 Tickets issued out for each Evening, as more than that Number can't conveniently attend these Lectures at once.

N. B. The above Lectures will be continued on Thursday and Friday Evenings, for one or two Weeks only.

Any Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, not less than 20, nor exceeding 30, that choose to subscribe, may have private Lectures.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be sold, by
GREG, CUNNINGHAM & Co.
A Parcel of choice Irish butter, at 10d. ½ per lb. and yard wide and ¼ linens. They have also for sale, yard wide, and ¼ cotton checks. 50 53

TO BE SOLD,
By HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,
On Hunter's Quay;
CHOICE hysong and sushong teas; striped muslins, Harlem stripes; a quantity of fine sizable cordage, cables and hausers, also a few casks of 30d. nails, cheap for cash. 50 53

Muscovado SUGARS,
Of the first Quality, and
West-India RUM,
TO BE SOLD, by
CORNELIUS P. LOW,
In WALL-STREET. 50 53

ON *Thursday Night the* 11th *Instant*, there was left at the House of Henry Burtsell, by the Staten-Island Ferryman, a large bay HORSE. The proper Owner is desired to call for the Horse, prove his Property and pay the Charges.

N. B. The Horse answers to the Description of Mr. David Dessler's Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal. 50 53

Perth-Amboy, New Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regiment of Foot, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Fifer, aged 19 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Regiment, straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long Visage, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent; a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Scull, occasioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays a little on the Violin and French Horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow Coat, fac'd Red, red Fall-down Collar, red Wings and Lining, the Coat lac'd with Drummers' Lace, white Linen Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment in the Front, and a Scarlet Worsted Feather round the upper Part of the Front.——Whoever apprehends and secures the above Deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the aboveside Regiment at Perth-Amboy, or to the Commanding Officer of the 26th Regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Application to either Commanding Officer.

N. B. If the above Deserter chooses to return to his Colours, Col. Carr offers him a Pardon, if he returns, or gives himself up before the Beginning of December next.

Philadelphia, October 8th. 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber's Mills, on Pennypack, an Irish Servant Lad, named HUGH BAKER, a forward, beauty, active Fellow, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a tolerable good Countenance, rather pale in the Face, and when spoke to is apt to move his Head to each five, as well as to keep his Body and Feet in Motion, walks clumsily; he can write and cast up Invoices and Accounts, wears remarkably long brown Hair, frequently tied behind, but may perhaps cut it off, to prevent being apprehended; Had on, and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, two white Shirts, one new the other somewhat worn; two Pair Trowsers, one of Bed-ticken the other of striped Cotton; two Jackets, one Linsey, without Sleeves, the other a new lapelled Serge, lined with white, and has Sleeves; a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, half-worn milled Stockings, and a Pair of half-worn Shoes, with Brass or yellow Metal Buckles. It is supposed he will get on board some outward bound Vessel. This Fellow ran away in May last, was taken up at Charlestown, in Maryland, brought up to New-Castle and there confined in Gaol for some Days. Whoever secures the said Servant in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that the Subscribers may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, besides reasonable Charges, from ROBERT LEWIS, jun. or ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are desired not to carry him off. If taken up in New-York, apply to Thomas Franklin, jun. Merchant. 50 53

POET'S CORNER.

COME, *Hope*, thou kind perſuaſive maid,
Apply thy gentle art;
Oh, hither haſte, with thy ſoft aid,
To heal my recent ſmart.
2. A ſmart which nothing can allay,
Should'ſt thou diſdain to prove
Thy ſoothing pow'r; which all obey,
And by its dictates move.
3. With grief, and all her train of cares,
With dire misfortune preſs'd;
Thee I invoke, to quell my fears,
And ſooth my ruffled breaſt.
4. To thy firſt dawn with joy I yield,
Thy ſwift advances meet;
Each anxious thought my mind has fill'd,
I'll lay beneath thy feet.
5. Pleas'd with my adoration paid,
She comes, ſent from above;
In all her native charms array'd,
And ſmiles of cheering love.
6. Lo! on my ſight ſhe ſheds her beams,
And lights my darken'd ſoul;
And cheerful proſpect gaily gleams,
And beauty fills the whole.
7. Miſfortune's train was chac'd away;
They fled at ſight of hope,
My ſoul ſeemed breaking into day,
As thus the power ſpoke.——
8. "O, ceaſe thy plaints, nor breathe a care;
"Content ſhall dwell with thee;
"'Tis *ſhe* muſt baniſh ev'ry fear,
"Who comes inſpir'd by me."
9. I bow, and own in grateful ſenſe,
The happy change I find,
Since warm'd by her ſweet influence,
She deigns to rule my mind.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA,
The SLOOP
SALLY,
JESSE HUNT, Maſter,
WILL ſail in Ten Days:—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, on board, lying at Peck's Slip.—— 49 59

To be ſold, at public Vendue,
On Thurſday the 25th October inſtant, at the Merchant's-Coffee-Houſe, the five undermentioned houſes and lots of ground, ſituated in Ann's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mrs Huddleſton's, and near Alderman Brewerton's, viz.

No. 1. The corner houſe and lot of ground, late in occupation of Hutſon Goff, Maſon.
2. The houſe and lot next door.
3. The houſe and lot do. do.
4. The houſe and lot do. do.
5. The houſe and lot do. do.
} all tenanted.

Alſo a houſe and lot of ground in Battoe ſtreet, in occupation of William Williams painter. The ſaid houſe having a bake houſe and oven, very convenient for a baker, Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale; when an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 49 58

MRS. JOHNSON, (formerly Mrs. Chetwood) informs the public, that ſhe keeps a houſe of entertainment, in the large and commodious houſe next adjoining the court houſe, in Elizabeth-Town, (formerly Mr. Shute's) alſo good ſtabling for horſes, and conveniencies for carriages. 49—

LOST in the Sound oppoſite Stanford, on Tueſday the 25th of September, a Long Boat, about twelve Feet long, Maker's Name I. R. lately graved, her Bottom with Pitch, and her Sides with Turpentine, has a Piece newly put on her Stern with 4 Spikes, has I ſuppoſe 2 Fatham of Cable with her, about one Year old, No. 66 or 96. Whoever takes up ſaid Boat and leaves her at New York, with Mr John Riker, at Burling's-Slip, or gives him Intelligence, or ſends the Boat or Word to me at Fairfield in Connecticut, ſhall receive One Dollar Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by me
4? 56. GEORGE MORHOUSE.

The GUITTAR,
TAUGT By
W. C. HULETT,
DANCING MASTER,
WHO has open'd his public DANCING SCHOOL, at his Houſe in Broad-Street, near the Corner of Beaver-Street, at three o'Clock in the Afternoons; and an Evening-School, for ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend in the Day Time.—He Flatters himſelf that the Performance of ſeveral of his Scholars, has convinced the judicious and impartial, of his Ability as a Maſter.

He teaches the Minuet and Country Dances, by the Whole, by the Month, or Quarter,——and likewiſe the Violin, German Flute, and the Uſe of the ſmall Sword. 48—

TWO Thouſand Four Hundred Weight of SHEEPS WOOL, to be ſold, by WALTER FRANKLIN, at 15d per lb, altogether, and if not ſold by the 18th October, then to be ſold at Vendue, in Lotts, on the Bridge, by the Coffee-Houſe. 48 49

Middleſex County, ſſ.

BY *Order of Stephen Skinner, and Jonathan Frazee, Eſqrs; two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid County; Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of of Andrew Biſſet, an Inſolvent Debtor, to ſhew Cauſe if any they have, before the ſaid Judges on the Eighteenth Day of October next at Two o'Clock of ſaid Day, at the Houſe of Elijah Dunham in Perth-Amboy, why an Aſſignment of ſaid Inſolvent Eſtate ſhould not be made and he be diſcharged from his Confinement agreeable to a late Act of Aſſembly paſſed for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.* 47 50

To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 29th Day of October Inſtant, on the Premiſes, or at private Sale any Time before.

A *Farm of Land well improved, containg 230 or 40 Acres, belonging to Barnard Rynlander. It lies on the Manor of Pellham, in the County of Weſt-Cheſter and Province of New-York, between Eaſt Cheſter and New-Rochell, it joins to the Land of Philip Pell and Joſeph Drake (the late Farm of Benjamin Bowne) bordering on the Boſton Road. Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe at private Sale, the Whole or the one Half, may apply to Barnard Rynlander in New-York, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame.* 47 15

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,
27th Sept. 1770.

SUMS from Two to Eight Hundred Pounds, at this Time to be lent, on good real or perſonal Security, in or near this City; and a conſiderable Sum to diſcount good Bonds, Bills, and Notes, or to lend on Bottomry.

Mr. Knapp aſſures thoſe Gentlemen who may favour him with putting out their Money, that the utmoſt Care will be taken of their Intereſt, and ſuch as are in want of Cath may depend of being ſerved with the utmoſt Secrecy, on a Commiſſion of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds; alſo abſolute Conveyances, Mortgages, Wills, and all other Inſtruments in Writing drawn effectually to anſwer the Purpoſes intended on a Charge ſtrictly agreeable to the preſent difficult Times; and on the uſual eaſy Fee of one Dollar, the moſt candid and ſatisfactory Advice in all Caſes of Law and Equity, whereby to avoid the commencing and defending ſuch ſuits, which only can be productive of great Trouble and Expence, many Times to Perſons in low Circumſtances utter Ruin.

All other the general Buſineſs of this Office executed with the moſt immediate Diſpatch.

P. S. A very commodious well ſituated Houſe and large Gardens, with Coach-Houſe, Stables, and all other Conveniences in this City, to be ſold or let, and entered upon immediately. Inquire at the Office. 47 50

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of the colony of New-Jerſey at their next ſeſſion at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on the 26th inſt. for a law to confirm a certain agreement lately made between the agents of the colony of New-York, and the colony of New-Jerſey, reſpecting the line lately decreed by his Majeſty's commiſſioners; and the claim of the ſettlers near the ſame, being bona fide purchaſers of the lands they poſſeſs under either of the ſaid colonies.
Perth-Amboy, Sept. 12th, 1770. 46 49

WANTED,
As a CLERK and MANAGER,
A *Perſon who underſtands Book-keeping by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he muſt be well recommended.*

N. B. Alſo a Perſon who underſtands making and ſteeling Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer. 37 50

Dry Goods return'd from Antigua,
Which were not permitted to be landed laſt fall, out of the ſnow Jane, Davis Roſs, maſter, from London.
A parcel of dry goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, and will be ſold at a cent. only, for caſh, by
JACOBUS VAN ZANDT,
Near the Coffee-Houſe;

ROSE blanket,
3 ½ point kerſey Indian
Ditto,
2 ½ do.
1—do.
Bath coatings,
Blue naps,
Emboſſed ſerges and flannels,
Fine plain camblets,
Double do.
Bed bunts, 6-4 to 8-4,
Superfine Holland ſheeting,
Mens mill'd hoſe,
Scarlet do.——Caps,
Womens leather ſhoes,
Rich green Engliſh damaſk,
Blue do.
Crimſon do.
Pink do.
Yellow do.

As alſo a few pipes of genuine old Madeira wine, good brandy, with a quantity of bees-wax, raiſins of the ſun, in jars, &c. 48 52

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.
AN aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd ſuperfine broad cloths, blue, ſcarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and ſilver ſhoulder knots, eppelytes, ſhalloons, &c. &c. 37—

JOHN AMIEL,
At his Store in Smith-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Auguſtus Van Horne's,——has for ſale, wholeſale and retale;

MADEIRA wine,
Red port do.
Spirits,
Brandy,
Rum,
Geneva,
Sugars,
Hyſon and bohea tea,
Coffee and chocolate,
Caſk and jar raiſins,
Spices of all ſorts,
Capers and olives,
Anchovies,
Tamarinds,
Durham muſtard,
Pearl Barley,
Corks,
Scotch and rappee ſnuffs,
French liquers,
Florence oil.

With a variety of other articles in the grocery way, in which he hopes for the favour and cuſtom of his friends 41 51

D. PROPERT,
Profeſſor of MUSIC,
TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he teaches the Organ, Harpſichord, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has a variety of new Muſic, Roman Strings for Violins, and muſical Inſtruments, among which is a very fine toned Harpſichord and a Forte Piano; all which he diſpoſes of at Mr. Philip Kiſſick's, Wine Merchant, the upper End of Queen-Street. The above D. Propert gives out Plans for Organs, from 35l. to 300l. and every Buſineſs in the muſical Way done with the greateſt Honour and Expedition.

Muſic has ever been held in the higheſt Eſteem, by the moſt exalted Characters, and fineſt Geniuſes of almoſt every Age and Nation. The pleaſing Senſations and fine Movements of the various Paſſions which Muſic is capable of exciting in the human Breaſt, have deſervedly placed it in the higheſt Claſs of mechanical, and moſt pleaſing of the liberal Arts.

Tho' the Body and Mind are ſo very different in their Natures, there is ſuch an intimate Relation between them, that they are mutually affected, in a very high Degree, by each other; when either is diſordered and uneaſy, the other participates, and becomes incapable of a free Exerciſe of its natural Powers; In like manner, when either the Body or Mind can exerciſe its Faculties with the greateſt Freedom and Alacrity they are each mutually affected, and are then in the fitteſt Diſpoſition for the moſt noble Employments of which their Natures are capable.

Muſic, which is an agreeable Modulation of Sounds harmonizing with the Tone of the Nerves and Organs of hearing in the human Body, has a moſt powerful Influence in producing ſuch bodily Senſations, as affect the mind, with the various Paſſions of which thoſe Sounds are expreſſive; and is therefore capable of raiſing the Soul into Diſpoſitions for the moſt pleaſing, uſeful and noble purpoſes.

Muſic ſays Mr Addiſon, when thus applied, raiſes noble Hints in the Mind of the Hearer, and fills it with great Conceptions; it ſtrengthens Devotion and advances Praiſe into Rapture; it lengthens every Act of Worſhip and produces more laſting and permanent Impreſſions in the Mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient Forms of Words that are uttered in the ordinary Method of religious Worſhip; Pleaſure and Duty, go hand in hand, and the greater our Satisfaction is, the greater is our Religion. There is no other Art ſo various perhaps and univerſal in its Influence, as Muſic. It inkindles in Battle, and elevates in the Temple; Solemnizes the Funeral and exhilerates the Banquet; tranſports us in the Chorus and raviſhes in the Solo Parts; cheers and inſpirits in the Chace and Ball Room, and lulls and compoſes in the Grove and Bed Chamber; it ſooths in Diſtreſs, amuſes in Melancholy, and entertains in Solitude; and as it charms and harmonizes Youth, it delights and ſolaces old Age; nay, it melts the Tyrant into Tenderneſs and ſoftens the Barbarian into Senſe and Civility; it may be ſaid to be the very Language of Nature, and almoſt coeval with Nature itſelf; for it has Expreſſion for all the various Paſſions and Emotions of the Heart and Soul, and like Painting and Beauty is not confined to any one particular Nation, but underſtood and admired all the World over; and like Poetry and Religion, the moſt Authentic as well as the moſt Sublime and inſpired Memorials of Antiquity, abound with Inſtances of its marvellous Effects. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that this Art has obtained the Patronage, Regard and Praiſes of the greateſt Perſonages, and hath been the Delight and Study of every poliſhed and ingenious Nation, in all Climates and in all Ages.

AT
Ogden's, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,
ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at Air furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moſes Ogden, at the furnace. Caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

LONDON, Auguſt 8.

PASSED by the Iſle of Wight, for the river, the Norfolk, Buggin, from the Eaſt-Indies, who brought advice of the Lord Holland, Nairn, being loſt in Bengal river, and the whole crew being drowned, except twenty-three; amongſt the latter is the Captain and the third mate.

Aug. 9. We hear that orders have been tranſmitted to General Gage, to act in concert with Commodore Gambier, in carrying into execution certain coercive meaſures, of Government with reſpect to the inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

Aug. 10. It is reported that a rupture will very ſpeedily enſue between the Courts of Verſailles and Copenhagen, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the former to avoid it.

Yeſterday a council was ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, when, it is ſaid, the motions of our enemies will be taken into conſideration, and what part Britain is like to take in any troubles that may commence, in order to put her into a proper ſituation.

It is ſaid, that as ſoon as it was known at Portſmouth, that a reward was offered for diſcovering who ſet fire to the Dock-yard at Portſmouth, two ſuſpected perſons immediately abſconded.

One of the oldeſt men in England is Fleetwood Sheppard, Eſq; the friend of the celebrated Matthew Prior, who is now living at his ſeat in Kent, aged 122.

Divers foreign agents are now buſy in London, inliſting recruits for the Iriſh Brigades in the French ſervice; two of thoſe agents are known, and ſearch is making after them.

Wedneſday the 6th Regiment of foot, commanded by General Rufane, marched from their quarters at Chatham, thro' St. James's Park, in their way to Plymouth, in order to embark there for Penſacola.

Wiſe Legiſlators have always thought it their duty to reduce the ſtanding army in times of Peace. *Are the preſent Legiſlators* WISE ONES?

We are informed certain miniſterial Agents with their pockets well lined are preparing to ſet out on buſineſs of importance for New-York and Boſton.

It is ſaid, as an encouragement to the Weſt-India planters for not entering into the views of the American refractory Colonies, that an additional duty will be laid next ſeſſions on all foreign brandies, in order to increaſe the value and conſumption of rum.

The report of the Duke of Grafton having adopted conciliating meaſures with the oppoſition, is without the leaſt foundation.—His Grace having declared he will not meddle in any manner whatever with public affairs during the receſs of parliament.

We are aſſured, notwithſtanding the late diſaſter at Portſmouth, that the nation could, within two months, fit out 90 ſail of the line.

We are told it has been determined to let the affairs of America remain in their preſent ſituation (a regiment having been previouſly diſperſed in the environs of Boſton) till the meeting of parliament, and then to have concluſive and effectual meaſures determined on, with all poſſible expedition.

A celebrated engraver has juſt finiſhed a print of a great perſonage leaning on the lock of a door on the outſide at St. Alban's, in the character of a *fool*, with the following LABEL from his mouth, "*I'll take* my bible oath, *I was not on the inſide.*" The lady is diſcovered in a ſwoon on the bed, the room picturesquely deſcribed. In ſhort, the whole forms a very exact picture of a late much celebrated amour.

HALIFAX, *September* 11.

Sunday arrived the ſhip America, Capt. Sholl, in nine weeks from London, with a number of ſettlers for the Iſland of St. John; the veſſel being leaky, put in here to refit.

The ſame day arrived his Majeſty's ſnow Egmont, from Newfoundland to refit. And his Majeſty's ſhip the Boſton, from Virginia.

BOSTON, October 8.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 17, 1770.

We continue on good terms with the Emperor of Morocco, who has of late given up ſeveral points which the new Conſul inſiſted on, ſo that our difference with that Prince ſeems now to be entirely forgot. The report of the French fitting out a fleet at Toulon was premature; they have indeed declared war againſt the Tripolitans, and ſent ſome ſhips to cruiſe off their ports, to prevent their cruiſers getting out or hurting their trade; but they ſeem to be afraid to give the Turks any aſſiſtance, as it would undoubtedly bring on a general rupture.—We have no certain news about the Ruſſians in the Morea; ſome ſay they have conquered all that Peninſula, except Napoli de Romania; others, that they have been diſpoſſeſſed by the Turks; ſo that it is abſolutely neceſſary to wait a further eccleirciſſement.—We have juſt received advice of the Daniſh ſquadron having bombarded Algiers for three days, but do not find they have done any execution of conſequence; the wind coming on ſtrong eaſterly obliged them to retire to Mahon to repair their damage; when completed, and got ſome refreſhment, they are to return to the attack; but as the place is very ſtrong, we fear they will make no hand of it.—The Emperor of Morocco, after being within a day's march of Tetuan, with his army, retired ſuddenly back to Mequinez, where he now is; and but few can tell what deſign he has in view."

It is ſaid that wagers have been laid at great odds, that a certain very reſpectable aſſembly will not proceed to do buſineſs in the place where they are now held; conſidering themſelves as under reſtraint.

Yeſterday Commodore Hood arrived here in his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, from Haliſax.

NEW-HAVEN, October 5.

We hear, that on or about the 23d Ult. a great number of the inhabitants of the province of Pennſylvania, beſet the fort at Wyoming, on the Suſquehannah, in the night, while the people in the fort were aſleep, cut and wounded many of them, and took poſſeſſion of the garriſon; but that no lives were loſt.—Theſe are all the particulars which we have heard.

Mr. PRINTER,

As the GREATER PART of what is here offered to the public, has not, that it is remembered, ever made its appearance in any of the news-papers on the continent, you will oblige *many* of your cuſtomers by giving it a place in your next paper,

It is an adjudged caſe, viz.

That of Buſhel, in the two and twentieth year of King Charles 2d, reported by the *learned Sir John Vaughan*, whoſe book was licenſed by the then Lord Chancellor, the Lord chief-Juſtice North, and all the Judges in England,——The caſe begins, fol. 135, and contains 150 pages, the whole well worth reading, but too long for a news-paper,—therefore only certain paſſages are ſelected.——

"BUSHEL and others of a jury, having, at a ſeſſions, not found Pen and Mead (two Quakers) guilty of a treſpaſs, contempt, unlawful-aſſembly and tumult, whereof they had been indicted, were fined forty pounds a man, and committed, till they ſhould pay it.——Buſhel brings his *habeas corpus*, and upon return it appeared he was committed—*For that contrary to law, and againſt full and clear evidence openly given in court, and againſt the directions of the court in matter of law*, they had acquitted the ſaid William Pen and William Mead, to the great obſtruction of juſtice. &c. Which, *upon ſolemn argument, was by the Judges reſolved to be an inſufficient cauſe of fining and committing them*, and they were diſcharged, and afterwards brought actions for their damages.

The reaſons of which judgment are reported by Judge Vaughan, and amongſt them he uſeth theſe that follow.——Fol 140. 'One fault in the return is that the jurors are not ſaid to have acquitted the perſons indicted, againſt full and manifeſt evidence, *corruptly, and knowing the ſaid evidence to be full and manifeſt againſt the perſons indicted*; for how manifeſt ſoever the evidence was, if it were not manifeſt to them, and that they believed it ſuch, it was not a finable fault, nor deſerving puniſhment; upon which difference the law of puniſhing jurors for falſe verdicts, principally depends.'——

And fol. 141. 'I would know whether any thing be more common, than for two men, ſtudents, barriſters, or judges, to deduce contrary and oppoſite concluſions, out of the ſame caſe in law?—Is any thing more known, than that the ſame author, and place in that author, is forceably urged to maintain contrary concluſions, and the deciſion hard which is in the right?—Is any thing more frequent in the controverſies of religion, than to preſs the ſame texts for oppoſite tenets?—How then comes it to paſs, that two perſons may not apprehend, with reaſon and honeſty, what a witneſs, or many, ſay, to prove in the underſtanding of one, plainly one thing, but in the apprehenſion of the other, clearly the contrary thing?—Muſt therefore one of theſe merit *fine and impriſonment*, becauſe he doth that which he cannot otherwiſe do, preſerving his oath and integrity?—And this is often the caſe of the judge and the jury."——

And fol. 142. 'I conclude therefore, that this return charging the priſoners to have acquitted Pen and Mead, againſt full and manifeſt evidence firſt, and next, without ſaying that they did *know and believe that evidence to be full and manifeſt* againſt the indicted *perſons, is no cauſe of fine and impriſonment.*'

'In the margin of that fol. 142. It is thus noted, *Of this mind were ten judges of eleven*; the chief Baron Turner gave no opinion, becauſe not at the argument.——And in the ſame fol. 142. He ſaith the verdict of a jury, and evidence of a witneſs, are very different things, in the truth and ſa ſhood of them: A witneſs ſwears but to what he hath heard or ſeen generally, or more largely, to what hath fallen under his ſenſes: But a jury-man ſwear to what he can infer and conclude from the teſtimony of ſuch witneſſes, by the act and force of his underſtanding, to be the fact inquired after; which differs nothing in reaſon, though much in the puniſhment, from what a judge, out of various caſes conſidered by them, infers to be the law in the queſtion before him.'—

'If the meaning of theſe words, *finding againſt the direction of the court*, in matter of law, be,—That if the judge, having heard the evidence given in court (for he knows no other) ſhall tell the jury, upon this evidence, the law is for the plaintiff, or for the defendant, and you are, under the pain of fine and impriſonment to find accordingly, and the jury ought of duty ſo to do; then every man ſees that the jury is but a troubleſome delay, great charge, and no uſe in determining right and wrong; and therefore the trials by them may be better aboliſhed than continued: Which were a ſtrange new-found concluſion, after a trial ſo celebrated for many hundred years.'——

'It is true, if the *jury* were to have no other evidence for the fact, but what is *depoſed in court*, the judge might know their evidence, and the fact from it, equally as they, and ſo direct what the law were in the caſe; though even then, the *judge* and *jury* might honeſtly differ in the reſult from the evidence, as well as two *judges* may, which often happens; but the evidence which the jury have of the fact, is much otherwiſe than that, for,'——

'1. Being returned of the vicinage where the cauſe of action ariſeth, the law ſuppoſeth them thence to have ſufficient knowledge to try the matter in iſſue (and ſo they muſt) though no evidence were given on either ſide in court; but to this evidence the judge is a ſtranger.'——

'2. They may have evidence from their own perſonal knowledge, by which they may be aſſured, and ſometimes are, that which is *depoſed in court, is abſolutely falſe*; but to this the judge is a ſtranger, and he knows no more of the fact than he hath heard in court, and perhaps by falſe depoſitions, and conſequently knows nothing.'——

'3. The jury may know the witneſſes to be ſtigmatized, and infamous, which may be unknown to the parties, and conſequently to the whole court.'——

Fol. 148. 'To what end is the jury to be *returned out of the vicinage*, where the cauſe of action ariſeth?—To what end muſt hundreders be of the jury, whom the law ſuppoſeth to have nearer knowledge of the fact, than thoſe of the vicinage in general?—To what end are they challenged ſo ſcrupulouſly to the array and poll?—To what end muſt they have ſuch a certain freehold, and be probi & legales homines, or honeſt and lawful men, and not of affinity with the party concerned?—To what end muſt they have in many caſes, the view, for exacter information, chiefly?—To what end muſt they undergo the puniſhment of the villianous judgment, if (after all this) they implicitly muſt give a verdict by the diſtates and authority of another man, under pains of fines and impriſonment, when ſworn to do it according to the beſt of their own knowledge?'——

A man cannot ſee by another's eye, nor hear by another's ear; no more can a man conclude or infer the thing to be reſolved, by anothers underſtanding or reaſoning; and tho' the verdict be right, the jury give, yet they being not aſſured that it is ſo, from their own underſtanding, are *forſworn*, at leaſt in foro conſcientiæ.'——

Fol. 149. 'And it is *abſurd to fine a jury for finding againſt their evidence*, when the judge knows but part of it; for the better and greater part of the evidence may be wholly unknown to him, and this may happen in moſt caſes, and often doth."——

Thus ſaid, and thus acted, that upright judge and ornament of juſtice and the law.

TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT,

A *Middle aged Negro Wench, with her Child four Years old, capable of doing all Manner of houſe Work, alſo a Negro Girl about Sixteen Years old, all born in this Country. Enquire of the Printer.* 47 50.

New-Jerſey, Sept. 19, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Joſeph Sacket, jun. late of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application to the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, at their next Seſſion, to be diſcharged from his Creditors, in Conſequence of an Aſſignment made in New-York, of his Eſtate in October 1769. 47 70

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages,*

A Sober ſingle Man, of a good Character, who underſtands the Smith's Buſineſs and is a good Workman.

ALSO,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a ſingle Man of like Character, who underſtands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the ſame Place, who may likewiſe hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Griffith, an inſolvent, are required to pay the ſame on or before the the 1ſt of November next without fail, to John R. Myer, or John Alſop, Aſſignees. 48 5t

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To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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—Homines ad Deos nullâ re propiùs accedunt, quàm Salutem hominibus dando, CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,
Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the diſorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diſeaſes of the *Eyes* and *Ears*. Patients who chooſe it, or whoſe diſorders require it, may be attended at their own houſes.

All that the Doctor chooſes to ſay concerning his medical abilities, is, that after ſeveral years ſtudy at the juſtly celebrated Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hoſpitals and Infirmaries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent profeſſors in ſeveral parts of Europe. He has reſided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily reſtored great numbers to their ſight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſeaſes of thoſe important organs, to which nature has aſſigned the moſt uſeful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for ſeveral years particularly engaged his attention: from thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the niceſt obſervations, in the courſe of a very extenſive practice.

Female Complaints in general, eſpecially thoſe diſorders to which that delicate ſex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very ſucceſsful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obſtinate *ſcorbutic Ulcers*, are likewiſe cured with certainty, and, for the moſt part, without any painful operation.

Notwithſtanding this city is at preſent ſupplied with Practitioners in phyſic and ſurgery, eminent in their profeſſion, worthy and capable of the weighty, the important charge with which they are entruſted; yet, as it hath been a conſtant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from thoſe whoſe diſeaſes he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to adminiſter, *gratis*, ſuch directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in conſideration of the great ſucceſs which has attended his practice his tenderneſs and moderation, to even the pooreſt individual, he hopes he ſtands recommended to ſome ſhare of the favour of the candid and reſpectable inhabitants of theſe parts of Britiſh America, who can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge. 42—

*** Letters and meſſages from the country will be attended to.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon reaſonable TERMS, at
ABEEL and BYVANCK's,
Near Coenties-Market,
A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
ALSO,

POWDER,
Shot,
London IC ſteel, Bliſter'd ſteel
German do.
Beſt refin'd bar iron,
Hoop iron,
Copperas,
Chalk,
Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large iron tea kettles,
Do. ſtew pans,
Do. dripping pans,
Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes,
Poſt and box coffee mills,
Sealed half buſhels,
6d. and 24d nails,
Clout nails aſorted,
Brads aſorted from 1d. to 6d.
Files aſorted from the largeſt rubbers to the ſmalleſt ward files,
Chiſſels, plain irons, &c. &c. aſorted, ſuperior to thoſe imported from Great Britain and at a leſs price,
American made Sithes,
Straw knives,
Beſt long and ſhort ſteel
Blade mill ſaws, ſingle or in ſets, other ſaws of different ſorts,
Fine braſs wire for wheat ſcreens,
Indian beads aſorted,
Do. looking glaſſes and
Hatchets,
Beſt yellow oil flints, very cheap by the thouſand or greater quantity,
Velvet corks cheap,
Beſt glue,
Houſe and horſe bells.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to catts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents; by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true ſitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. o—

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worſted pluſh, Turkey burdets, Mancheſter velvets, peelong ſattins, cotton gowns, Ruſſia duck, white waſh bruſhes and hand bruſhes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined ſugars; 3od. nails, deck and ſheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica ſpirits, cordials in caſks and in caſes, Geneva and brandy, ſweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and ſquare ſlabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glaſſes, netting twine, jallop root, grind-ſtones, Jamaica ſugar, and a few bundles choice dreſt deer-ſkins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

To be charter'd immediately,
For any Part of the Weſt-India Iſlands,
On reaſonable Terms,

THE Sloop MERCURY, (Bermuda built, ſingle Deck, about 100 Tons burthen) HENSON GILBERT, Maſter, at Cruger's Wharf; —apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or to the Captain. New-York Oct 2, 1770. 48 5t

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THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracked her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end. but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.—If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,—nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given—encouragment that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers—Without rags it is impoſſible for th m to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them—The value to each perſon is ſuch a triſle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

Juſt publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE
MEDITATIONS
AND
PRAYERS,
Fitted for
Morning and Evening Service,
And the
Solemn Occaſion of Receiving
THE
HOLY COMMUNION.

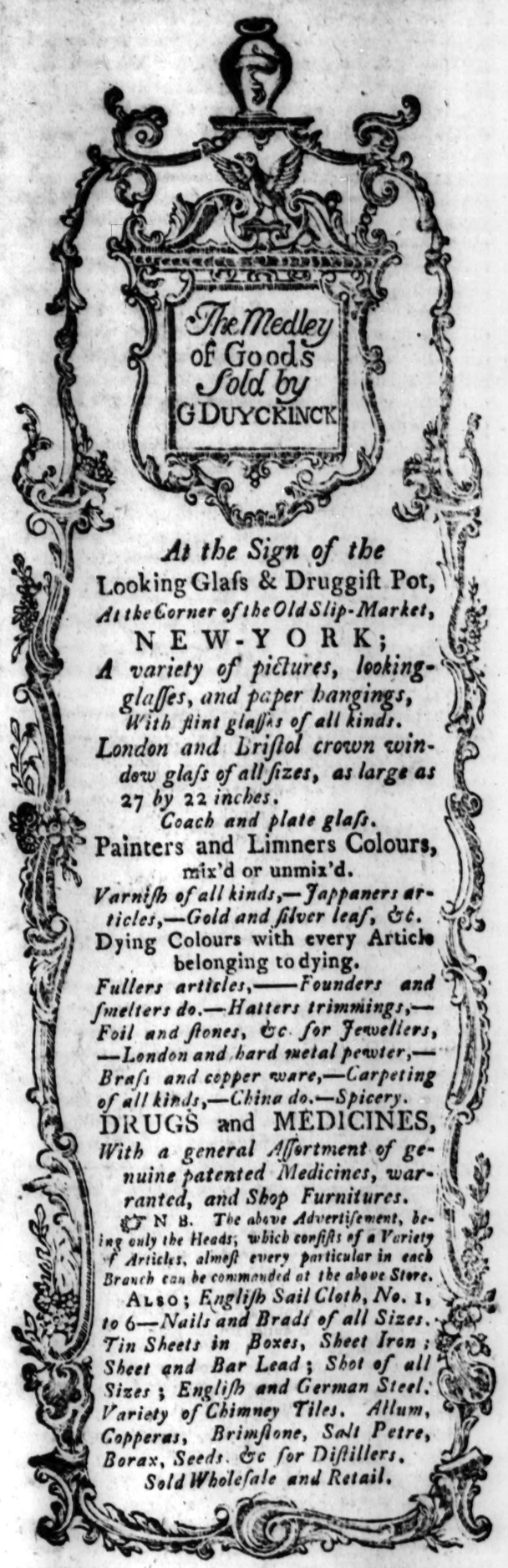
Deſigned to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all ſerious Chriſtians.

ADVETISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Intereſt, is certainly one of the moſt rational neceſſary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the moſt conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progreſs in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, ſo alſo it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conſpire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Diſreliſh for the Duty. Hence we ſtand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but alſo of every external Help, to aſſiſt us in the Diſcharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to aſſiſt devout Chriſtians in their *Meditations*, the above is one of the beſt, and therefore it has been thought adviſeable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciouſly choſen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and conciſe, being a kind of poetic Proſe, divided into ſhort Verſes,—the Sentiments are juſt, ſtriking and ſublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and ſpeaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Intereſt in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatiſe has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to "promote Holineſs;" and therefore it is hoped, that well diſpoſed Perſons will reap Advantage from the Peruſal of it.

Acomplete Aſſortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;
A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings,
With flint glaſſes of all kinds.
London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glaſs.
Painters and Limners Colours,
mix'd or unmix'd.
Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads; which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c for Diſtillers.*
Sold Wholeſale and Retail.

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only, by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Iriſh linens,—with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, ſilk laces,
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different ſizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different ſizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Perſians, taffaties and luteſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours.
Fans or ſabbath-day coolers.
All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worſted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Breeches patterns, of all colours.
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.

Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, cartridge do. ſheathing do. printing do and writing do. all of this country manufacture Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.